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Correspondence on living topics is solicited
but to have attention must be brief.

Communications for publication must
be accompanied with the writer's name

Not necessarily for publication, but a
guarantee of good faith.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Recall Conkling.

"Let us have peace."

Now is the time for the Negro
to demand recognition.

Public Printer Rounds has re-
turned to the city.

Our District government is con-
ducted to suit the people.

If you want a newsy and reliable
journal subscribe for the BEE.

Prof. W. B. Johnson and Dr.
J. R. Francis, are two good
persons to be put on the school
board.

All personal communications
must be paid for and the publica-
tion of the same will depend on
their character.

Next week we shall give a brief re-
view of our colored citizens and
their progress since emancipation.
Lookout for it.

Those Negro editors who are
crying Home rule for Ireland, war
with Mexico &c., should ask pro-
tection for the Negroes in the south.
Charity always begins at home.

We welcome to our exchange
list the Old Fellow's Journal, the
Chief, and the Star of Zion, we
shall be glad to see them regularly
in our office.

Colored voters must be like
white ones, support men, not mea-
sures, unless it will be beneficial;
not principles, unless the Negro
is involved, not parties, but the
Negro voter.

The Irishmen in America are
doing as much to secure the rights
of Ireland as the people over
there; then why not the colored
citizens north, be equally as inter-
ested in their brethren of the
south?

The colored citizens are not
only happy to learn of the success-
ful departure of the Hon. Fred.
Douglass and wife to Europe, but
wish for them the greatest enjoy-
ment during their stay.

We must congratulate Dr. Wm.
Tindall, secretary to the Board of
District Commissioners, upon his
success as an efficient officer to
that body. The doctor has been
accurate in his writings and an ar-
duous worker.

When the proceedings of the
Colored Press Convention are pub-
lished, it will be to the advantage
of every colored citizen in America
to procure a copy. It contains the
best talent, greatest measures and
the best method of utilizing them.

The Washington Critic thinks
that Hon. Frederick Douglass was
very disrespectful in the remarks he
made at Atlantic City before the
Colored Press convention. In that
he referred to the President of the
United States, as "but Grover is in
bad company."

The colored Press throughout the
country should deal earnestly,
promptly and fearlessly with the
question of southern emigration
and not only discuss it as an occa-
sion for personal popularity, but as
a living issue which is far ahead of

any other measure in importance
for permanent promotion of the
race throughout the country.

While the Irish are prohibited
from joining the Knights of Labor
by the Pope and Cardinals, on ac-
count of the secrecy of its organi-
zation, the colored citizens are ad-
vised by the Colored Press conven-
tion, to unite with them for their
equal protection in wages and la-
bor, so long as this principle is
supported by the Knights.

Education among the colored of
the south is rapidly developing.
Throughout the state of Texas
the colored schools are scat-
tered for the diffusion of
knowledge. On the 22nd and 23rd
of June the state teachers associa-
tion, of eighty-seven of the leading
teachers in the state, met at Gal-
veston and as reported, there never
was a greater educational inter-
est manifested in the state.

The Republicans in Virginia are
making preparations for a great
fight; but the divided por-
tion of the colored voters through-
out the state, makes it very diffi-
cult for them to harmonize upon
any successful effort. We can see
that the colored race is not respect-
ed because they are colored, nor
respected because they live in the
North, but where they make them-
selves felt.

The St. Louis Advance, says of
the National Baptist convention,
which will meet in that city on the
25th of August, that "this without
a doubt will be the most formida-
ble gathering of colored men ever
held in America. Among the
delegates will be educators, jour-
nalists, scholars, business men,
Divines and men from nearly all
the walks of life, who have achieved
great eminence and worth. It be-
hooves the colored citizens of St.
Louis generally, without regard to
 creed, to extend them a cordial
and hospitable reception. They
represent a million communicants,
whose moral and spiritual welfare
they hold in charge."

The revision of the civil service
rules recommended by the com-
mission and acquiesced in by the
President, whereby the political
convictions and affiliation of ap-
plicants, may be withheld from
the various Bureau officers who
make demands for clerks is another
indication of the honesty and
earnestness of Mr. Cleveland, re-
lating to civil service. The ab-
sence of this new modification
gave rise to many unfair practices
on the part of Bureau officers who
evaded the spirit of the law by
selecting persons upon probation
who were of the same political
faith with themselves. This fact
was made known and it is believed
that the revision of the rules was
the direct result. Without dis-
cussing the propriety of making
appointments without some regard
to party feeling and affiliation,
this determination on the part of
the President to hold to the doc-
trines enunciated in his inaugural
and practiced while performing
the executive functions in the
Empire state is an indication of
marked courage and honesty, and
his conduct in this regard
gives a need of hope. Should
Mr. Cleveland now set about giv-
ing as much practicability to his
doctrines touching the rights and
equities which belong to the col-
ored people along with the rest of
the citizens of this Republic, we
will have occasion to congratulate
ourselves upon the possession of
an Executive—the first of whom
who has the courage to follow a
line of conduct consistent with
confessed convictions and avowed
purposes, who will be president of
the whole people. Glittering gen-
eralities will not do for a sober, hope-
ful and expectant race. We want
something which can be pointed to
as a substantial evidence of
good feeling and perhaps the
president may find it politic and
wise, if not so convenient to tur-
nish the article.

MARSHAL WILSON.

It is said that Marshal A. A.
Wilson, is inimical to the Negro;
simply because he doesn't appoint
colored men to office. Our colored
friends must remember that this
is a democratic administration
which has acted very well towards
the colored people. No doubt, if
there were colored democrats of
character in the city Mr. Wilson
would have no hesitancy in ap-
pointing them to bailiff positions
in his office. We have found him to
be well disposed towards the col-
ored people in this city. Although
there are no colored bailiffs ap-
pointed under him there are col-
ored republicans holding mes-

ger positions whom he could re-
move if he felt so disposed.

OUR PUBLIC PRINTER.

There is no man in the general
government who has been more
respected and honored for efficien-
cy than Mr. Rounds, the present
Public Printer. There has been
some talk of a change in that
office on account of Mr. Rounds'
resignation. Mr. Rogers of New
York is spoken of as the probable
successor of Mr. Rounds. Mr.
Rogers is a thorough business
man of character and reputation,
and while we exceedingly regret
the retirement of Mr. Rounds, we
don't know of a man better fitted
for the position than Mr. Rogers.
We hope, however that the pre-
sident will not accept Mr. Rogers'
resignation. Should he decide to
do so, Mr. Rogers, in the opinion
of all honest people is the man to
succeed him.

WHY MATTHEWS CANNOT BE REMOVED.

"The President shall have power
to fill all vacancies that may hap-
pen during the recess of the senate
by granting commissions which
shall expire at the end of their
next session."—Art. II—Sec. 2. U.
S. Const.

President Cleveland has simply
exercised a constitutional right in
this appointing Mr. Matthews to
fill a vacancy caused by the resig-
nation of Mr. Douglass, late re-
corder of deeds for the District of
Columbia.

That Mr. Matthews is a non
resident is no legal disqualification,
and the plea was resorted to only
as a pretext to defeat a worthy
gentleman on account of his color
and his politics. Why has not
this sentiment about non resident
been urged against former ap-
pointees including District Com-
missioners, Marshals and other
officers in the District of Colum-
bia. The president has not been
frightened by this "ass in the
lion's skin" and we have to give
him credit for asserting his honest
convictions whether the senate
likes it or not.

GOOD SIGNS.

Nearly half of the term of the
present administration has passed
and up to this time the colored
people have enjoyed a measure of
peace. The prophecies of alarm-
ists, in which were foretold the
impending doom of the colored people
of general anarchy and of ultimate
distinction of this government,
which filled our souls with dread
and for the moment overshadowed
our hopes of future usefulness and
ultimate equality, have turned out
to be merely the vapors of
an overwrought imagination,
to end in nothing; and we can
now sit soberly down and congrat-
ulate ourselves that every prophet
is not a prophet, neither is every
alarmist a wise man.

There is also a greater interest
taken in educational and mat-
erial growth and while there is
less interest taken in politics and
a great falling off in the army of po-
liticians who were, after all, of
doubtful utility to the race, there
are signs of a settling down to
something like a normal basis, up-
on which we can measure, with
greater certainty, the actual pro-
gress made by our people.

We do not pretend to say that
the increased interest in material
and educational growth is the di-
rect result of the policy of the
present administration; but we
have no doubt that such growth
has been accelerated by the ab-
sence of interference and the mass-
es of a spirit of toleration, if not
actual friendship. This settling of
the race has developed hopeful re-
sults. In the first place, persecu-
tions have died out, almost entire-
ly and whatever the cause, it has
given way to a spirit of toleration,
never before manifested, which is
fast turning the point of honest
friendship between the master and
his much abused former slave. In
the second place, the absence of in-
ducements which politics once
offered, has produced a greater in-
terest in the accumulation of
wealth, the adornment of homes
and a more ready accommodation
to the actual state of things at the
south; for however we may think
of it, the fact is that the colored
people can never maintain politi-
cal supremacy at the south, until
there is a much closer approxima-
tion on their part to the learning,
wealth and business of the former
master. Hence an undisturbed and
rapid growth in that regard will be
the surest road to political equal-
ity or even political supremacy,
if desirable.

Moreover, this settling down has
given the colored people an oppor-
tunity of carefully, calmly and
soberly examining all their rela-
tions between the existing parties

and of discriminating between
good principles and bad principles,
good men and bad men, and hence
have for the first time been able to
determine a party application based
upon an intelligent discrimina-
tion. What will be the result of
this opportunity to study relations
is not known; but whatever it is,
it will be regarded as the first man-
ifestation of political judgement;
and affiliations resulting from such
judgement will be respected and
carry their full share of influence.
The present administration is tend-
ing to bring about this result in the
speediest and most natural manner.
It does not grossly offend the one,
or tyrannize over the other, but both
the former master and former slaves
are being maligned by a mild system
of concession and capitulation. It
shows a moderate spirit of friend-
ship for the colored people by leav-
ing the rank and file of the colored
officeholders unmolested and with-
out asking any return for such
friendship. As for Mr. Cleveland
we admire his policy of standing
by his professions and promises, in
defiance of friends and enemies
alike and wish the remainder of his
administration to be as peaceful
and beneficial as that which has
characterized the past.

THE COLOR LINE IN POLI- TICS.

The appointment by President
Cleveland of Mr. James C. Mat-
thews as Recorder of Deeds, to
succed Mr. Frederic Douglass,
was as a streak of lightning across
a clear sky to the people of the
District of Columbia. It was sup-
posed that the defeat of Mr. Mat-
thews' confirmation in the Senate
had virtually settled his case, and
that either another name would
be sent in, or the then incumbent
would be continued until another
appointment could be made. But
President Cleveland has shown
himself a man of surprises. Some
people made haste to affirm that
the President did not mean that
Mr. Matthews should have the
office; that the whole matter was
arranged to tickle the fancy of the
colored voter. Under such cir-
cumstances no other course was
left for the President to pursue
but the appointment of Mr. Mat-
thews, thus showing that he pre-
ferred to incur the displeasure of
the entire senate of the United
States, to be accused of insin-
cerity.

It was also alleged that Presi-
dent Cleveland had refrained from
using his influence to have Mr.
Matthews confirmed, in order that
he might have the opportunity of
heroically rescuing a representa-
tive of the colored race, who had
been thrown overboard by both
parties in the senate, and thus in-
crease his personal popularity with
the colored people. This state-
ment would seem to refute itself.
Some "cheap Johns" have made
haste to say that the defeat of Mr.
Matthews' confirmation by a re-
publican senate was proof that re-
publicans had as much prejudice
against a colored man as democrats
have. The truth is, when Mr.
Matthews' case was first acted upon
by the District committee, his
confirmation was reported adverse-
ly. Had Senator Miller, the re-
publican senator from California,
been alive and present when the
vote was taken, Mr. Matthews'
nomination would have been re-
ported favorably to the senate and
confirmed many months ago. And
even upon the final action of the
committee, the nomination was
almost unanimously reported back
adversely; and when taken up
for action in the senate, it is re-
ported that the nomination was re-
jected by a vote 27 to 15, only four
of the said latter number being
democrats. We have been in-
formed that this latter statement
is untrue. It is not necessary to
say more in exculpation either
of the President or the Senate.

The Boston Herald correspon-
dent said, that "the Republican
party is not especially interested
in a democratic negro, and the
democratic party is not interest-
ed in any Negro." This being true
Mr. Matthews has only to thank
President Cleveland for his ap-
pointment. The praise is due
President Cleveland for preserving
some of the landmarks of Republi-
can progress in destroying the
color line in politics. The first
onslaught upon the color line was
made by the republican party
when it sent Mr. Revels to the
United States senate, from Miss-
issippi; its destruction was con-
tinued by President Grant ap-
pointing Kapier in Alabama, Hill
in Mississippi, Langston on the
Board of Health of the District,
and many others to prominent
places in the Internal Revenue
and custom services. President

Hayes continued the war against
the color line by appointing Doug-
lass United States Marshall for
the District of Columbia, in addi-
tion to many colored postmasters
through the south. President
Garfield carried the fight against
the color still further by appointing
Bruce Register of the United
States Treasury, a position of na-
tional importance, in which
position he was retained by President
Arthur.

But when the democrats came
into power this record, which
must be pronounced splendid in
comparison with that made by
the democracy, began to suffer
obliteration. Every colored man
holding a prominent place in the
south was removed as soon as it
could be conveniently done. Most
of those who exercised any influ-
ence have been displaced from the
minor positions they held in the
departments here. Bruce was suc-
ceeded by a white man and all the
other colored men who have
been dismissed were replaced by
white men since the change of
parties. We have but three ex-
ceptions to this general assertion,
the cases of Messrs. Douglass,
Langston and Smythe. The
places of the two gentlemen last
named were not especially desired
by white men competent to hold
the offices. It took President
Cleveland just six months to inter-
pose a gap, as it were, in the for-
midable color line being re-es-
tablished by the democratic party
since it is accession to power. Yes,
the need of praise is due to Presi-
dent Cleveland, and not to the
party whose putative head he is,
for the prevention of the complete
reconstruction of the wall between
colored men and official prefer-
ment.

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in the country. For particulars
address Mrs. S. P. Murry, Lincoln
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over 50 cts. paid to agents. Sub-
scribers outside of the city must
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